

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

MAY 29.....1869.

ABRAHAM LYON, of Arizona City,
our only authorized Agent in Arizona.

LAND OFFICE.

The appointment of Judge W. J. Berry, of Prescott, to be Registrar of the Land Office in Arizona is an indication that that important office is soon to be established. Surveys have already been completed on the Salt river and others in various parts of the Territory will soon be made, and there is no reason why our settlers should not speedily be entitled to perfect their land and mining titles in accordance with the liberal laws of the United States. Nothing will go further to create confidence and interest in the country. The pioneer likes to know that he is legally and fully in possession of his property and until he is satisfied on this point is never easy or content. Mr. Buckalew was made the Receiver of the Land office some time since, and in view of what he has suffered in the country the appointment was regarded as a just one and will not, we presume, be disturbed by the new administration, although the sweep of old officials has thus far been very thorough at the east. Judge Berry as a pioneer in Arizona, a man of more than usual ability and force of character and one familiar with the country and the people, has good qualifications for the office of Registrar and will, we doubt not, take a pride in the prompt performance of all its duties. He will not hold the place simply for the name of it but will be a worker.

OUR DELEGATE.

The Congressional Directory for the 41st Congress, a pamphlet giving brief sketches of all the members and much additional information of interest relating to Congress, has the annexed sketch of our present Delegate:

Richard C. McCormick, of Tucson, was born in New York city, 1832; received a classical education and entered business in Wall street in that city in 1850; in 1854 '55 travelled extensively in Europe and Asia, spending some time in the camp of the allied armies during the siege of Sevastopol, and writing letters which appeared in the "Courier and Enquirer" and other New York journals and were subsequently issued in book form in New York and in 1856 passed through many editions; "St. Sophia; or Sketchings in Europe" 1857 to 1861 a trustee of public schools in New York; 1859-'60 editor of "The Young Men's Magazine," a contributor to various periodicals, and lecturing frequently; 1861 connected with the "Evening Post" at New York, and in same year and 1862 its correspondent and that of the "New York Commercial Advertiser" in Washington and with the army of the Potomac, and present at Ball Run, Williamsburg, and other battles; 1862 chief clerk Department of Agriculture; March, 1863 appointed secretary of Arizona; April, 1866, made governor, and June, 1868, elected delegate to the forty-first Congress, as an independent Union candidate, receiving 1,263 votes, against 614 for Rush, and 186 for Adams.

The Directory of the 40th. Congress gave this sketch of our delegate in that body:

Coles Bashford, of Tucson was born near Cold Springs, Putnam county, New York, January 24, 1816; received a classical education at the Wesleyan Seminary, now Genesee College, Lima, New York; studied law and was admitted to practice in 1841; was district attorney of Wayne county from 1847 to 1850, when he resigned; removed to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, in 1850, and was a member of the Senate of that State in 1852, 1853, and 1854, resigning in 1855; was governor of Wisconsin from 1855 to 1858; accompanied the Territorial officers to Arizona in 1863; was attorney general of Arizona from 1864 to 1867; was elected a member of the first territorial council of Arizona, and was its presiding officer; and was elected as an independent candidate, a delegate to the fortieth Congress, receiving 1,000 votes, against 518 for Posten and 108 votes for Adams.

JUDGES OF NEW MEXICO:—Our sister Territory has three new judges. They are as follows and are well spoken of:

Joseph G. Paken, Chief Justice; U. S. Johnson and Abraham Bergen, Associate Justices. Johnson is an old friend of the Albuquerque Review and we congratulate him on the honor shown him by the President. On the principle that newspaper men are fit for any responsibility we believe he will make a good judge.

ADMONITION.

From a copy of the Prescott Miner we learn that Tucson is a "very sickly place" and that the presiding genius of that trifling sheet, surprised at the number of deaths occurring here, advises that the people of Tucson "should endeavor to find out the cause of these deaths and if possible, take measures to stop the ravages of the disease."

Well knowing the character of the Miner we are not surprised to find its columns crowded with misstatements regarding Tucson; but if it wishes to raise objections to Pima county and its inhabitants its own credit should, we think, demand that it do so in a manner which will not so evidently betray its short-sightedness and animosity: the report of the Territorial treasurer published in the ARIZONAN some weeks since shows very plainly that the "miserable people of Pima county" are, of all the inhabitants of Arizona, the least "miserable." Again, we are happy to inform the Miner that its solicitude for the people of Tucson, the "very sickly place," need not be entertained longer. We regret that the spirit of the Miner should be clouded through the ideal calamities visited upon us, but cannot consider ourselves responsible for the results consequent to terrors pictured by a disordered brain. However, sympathy is sweet: if he to whom it is extended be a sufferer he will appreciate it; and if extended through misconceived opinions it yet indicates good will—but be cautious, dear Miner (!) how you extend sympathy, for the people of Tucson desire affection and pity a natural hypocrite.

That the Miner may not be under any mistake regarding our intentions in future we will here state that we do not intend to do it the honor of noticing everything that it may contain regarding us—apropos, school-boy controversy and we have long since 'cut acquaintance.' We would, however, before concluding this article, hint the propriety of that motive which would influence our Prescott contemporary to cleanse its columns from the filth and falsehood of eighteen months and suggest candor and honesty of purpose as the best means of promoting its interests as well as the interests of its supporters.

There, we have given you the foregoing editorial notice this week; if you become docile under the lash we may deign to notice you again sometime, as, being of Arizona, you are tend to the Territory at large.

Geo. R. Maxwell has been appointed superintendent of Indian affairs for New Mexico, this is not the Maxwell of Maxwell's ranch.

The dispatches this week give information of the completion of the Pacific railroad. Thus, on the iron band from ocean to ocean—uninterrupted by mountain-range or river—the same journey may be accomplished in one week which, only a few years ago was a tedious journey of two and three months. The distant California of five years ago is now, to the inhabitants of the eastern States, comparatively "at hand"—only a thousand miles west of the Rocky Mountains—a journey of only a few days.

It is worthy of notice that in every civilized country the present system of criminal law is acknowledged to be a failure. In France, many of the wisest statesmen are calling for an entire change in the nature of the punishments inflicted. In England, Parliament is now considering how to deal more severely with "the dangerous classes," by subjecting criminals to police restrictions without trial. And in this country, and especially in the large cities, public opinion is becoming every day more ready for extreme measures.

In the U. S. Senate, April 19, Mr. Chandler offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That in the judgement of the Senate, the solution of all controversies between Great Britain and the United States will be found in the surrender of all the British possessions in North America to the people of the United States; and that the President be and he is hereby requested to open negotiations as soon as practicable for a settlement of all matters in dispute upon that basis."

This was supported by a warlike speech, exceedingly ferocious, but not nearly so powerful as that of Senator Sumner of a few days before and which is generally commended by all parties at the east and will attract attention the world over. Even the New York Herald is enthusiastic for Sumner.

Chandler's resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Miss Safford:—The Cairo (Illinois) evening Bulletin of March 27th makes the following complimentary allusion to a sister of Hon. A. P. K. Safford, the new Governor of Arizona:

Miss Mary Safford, of this city, graduated at the New York Medical College for females, on the 23d instant, delivering the valedictory address of the graduating class. In a few months she will leave this country for France, where she will spend a year in the hospitals of Paris. It seems to be the ruling purpose of Miss Safford's life to minister to the sick and afflicted, and that she may do this more efficiently than before we doubt not, is the motive for her present course. Hundreds and thousands of the sick and wounded soldiers of the Mississippi valley, who filled the hospitals at Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, Nashville, Mound City and other points, will recall her kind visits and ministrations; and those who watched her outgoing and incoming knew her, during the first years of the war, to be tireless and unceasing in her works of mercy. In her present designs her countless friends will bid her God-speed.

Latest News.

Havana, May 14.—Private letters from rebel sources give accounts of another battle on the third instant near las Animas. The Spaniards numbered 12,000 commanded by General Lisca, while Quesada in person commanded the insurgents. Before fighting began Quesada placed the natives in front protected by intrenchment, with 400 Dominicans and American volunteers in the rear with orders to fire upon them if they ran. Thus situated the Cubans fought desperately; the Spaniards attacked three times with bayonets, and at the third assault the Cubans began to waver, when Quesada ordered the rear guard to the front with fixed bayonets; this pushed the Cubans into front ranks of the enemy and a hand to hand fight ensued, which was a butchery most horrid, and the Spaniards finally retreated, but in good order. Their loss was 160 killed and about three hundred wounded; the Cubans lost 200 killed and a proportionate number wounded. Quesada burned the town of San Miguel in view of the retreating Spaniards.

The revolutionists have changed their policy in the field, and will make light instead of retreating to the mountains. At the battle of Alta Gracia which was fought May 1st, the Spanish loss was 190 killed and wounded, and the Cubans lost 200 Spaniards regard the result of these two battles as fatal to the rebellion, while the Cubans are jubilant over the two great successes.

Montreal, May 14.—It is reported that the English privy council is considering the advisability of relinquishing all their colonies except India.

New York, May 14.—A steamer laden with arms and munitions, which has been laying in the Sound steamed down the bay to-day. It is rumored it will sail for Cuba on Monday.

New York, May 13.—The Tribune's Atlanta special says a large number of republicans from all parts of the state are now in the city, believing that their lives are sought; among them are many members of the legislature.

A desperate attempt was made near Waynesboro, Burke County, to assassinate Rev. J. S. Pittman, presiding elder of the Methodist church. He had preached there and induced a large number of negroes to renounce the Methodist church south and join another church. A gang of Kuxlux planned his death and had picketed the road from his hotel to the depot, but a colored man guided him across the fields and a volunteer guard of colored men accompanied him to the depot. When he arrived there pits were presented at his head and death seemed certain, but the firm stand taken by the colored people saved his life. The only charge against him was that he is a radical.

Club House for women.

The handsome brown stone house No. 49 East Twenty-third-st, two doors from the Academy of Design, has been bought by a wealthy woman as a club-house for her sex.

On the ground floor Miss Susan B. Anthony will install the Revolution offices. The second floor will be devoted to the reception of guests and to evening parties. On the third story the Sorosis and Workingmen's Association will each occupy a fine room for their meetings and business, and on the fourth a number of female artists will have a studio.

There will, as yet, be no restaurant attached to the building, but women sleeping there can obtain breakfast either in their bed rooms or in the dining-room. Besides the parlors and basements which cannot be hired, there will be 12 rooms to rent. As the owner desires simply a seven per cent interest, or \$3,500 for her outlay the average rent of the rooms will be less than \$300 a year. As the societies having rooms will only use them at intervals, they will sublet them, when not wanted, for the meetings of other societies of females. There is no doubt

but the establishment will be a gathering place for numerous assemblages of the kind and situation is central and the apartments elegant. Its convenience as a sleeping and resting place for women where baths and the use of a library and newspapers can be had, will render it a point of popular resort.—N. Y. Evening Post.

HIRAM S. STEVENS & CO.
SIRSEY R. DELONG, SAMUEL H. HARRIS

Camp Crittenden, A. T.

WOULD respectfully give notice to the public in and around Camp Crittenden, that we have just received a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES and all kinds of necessary articles, for OFFICERS, SOLDIERS and CITIZENS. Direct from San Francisco, which we propose to sell to all at the very LOWEST PRICES at our new store, at Camp Crittenden, Arizona, Jan. 1, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSAL.

In Quadruplicate will be received at the office of the undersigned until 12 m. on the fifteenth (15) of June, 1869, for the delivery at Tucson A. T., of ninety-four (94) pack mules.

The mules to be Mexican mules, good strong bodied, short coupled, short legged, well broken to the pack, and in good condition.

No sore backed animals will be received. Each will be subject to inspection by the Government Inspector to be appointed by the commanding Officer of the District of Arizona.

Bidders will state their price per head of Gold Coin, and payment will be made in such funds as the Depot Quartermaster at Tucson may have on hand at the time of delivery. Each proposal must be signed by two responsible persons, who will become sureties for the faithful performance of the contract.

Bidders will state their places of residence, and each bidder will file a duly executed bond with their proposals, in the sum of Five hundred (\$500) dollars, as a guarantee in case the contract is awarded to the parties proposing, such contract will be accepted and entered into.

The mules will be delivered as soon as practicable after the contract is notified by undersigned.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all bids should he deem such action necessary.

Further instructions will be given at the office of the undersigned.

WILLIAM C. SMITH, Capt. and Ass. Q. M., U. S. A.

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We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and Merchants, particularly, to the facilities for Wholesale and Jobbing at our RATES.

We keep constantly on hand at

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The largest and most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one House south of San Francisco.

COMPRISING EVERYTHING THE COUNTRY REQUIRES.

All our goods are either imported directly bought of direct importers; or we buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the

San Francisco Jobber's Profit which is

ALL WE ASK TO MAKE.

"Live and Let Live,"

is our motto. Our terms are

CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash.

We are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros, & others, with goods, in jobbing

Unprecedentedly Low for cash.

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.

Arizona City May 1, 1869.

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